

toms will also be somewhat varied by the position of the neoplasm. Perhaps a good way of supplementing the diagnostic points given would be by a microscopical examination of the sputa.—*Chicago Med. Rev.*, Aug. 5.

The Mosquito as a Carrier of Disease.—

A correspondent inquires whether there is “anything in the newspaper statement that mosquitoes are the agents for introducing dangerous parasites into the human blood.” We are pained to be obliged to say that there is good ground for this addition to the disreputable “record” of the insect. The discovery was made a year or more ago,—we cannot give the exact date,—and has since been fully confirmed by further investigation. Dr. Meisoner of Leipsic in a German medical magazine, has lately summed up what is known of the parasitic infection of the blood, and the following is an abstract from of what he says of the *filaria sanguinis hominis* :—This parasite has been very thoroughly studied by Manson, of Amoy, China and Bancroft of Brisbane, Australia. The filaria, while it may at times be present in the blood without giving rise to any symptoms, at other times appears beyond question to be the cause of chyluria elephantiasis, etc. The mode of its action would seem purely mechanical. The parasite in the blood or lymph channels and its accumulation at a given point gives rise to lymphorrhagia or inflammation. Two curious facts have recently come to light regarding this parasite. One is that the mosquito acts as a carrier; sucking the filaria with the blood of an affected person, it afterwards deposits the ova or embryos, which have meantime hatched, in the water when it lays its own eggs. These embryos are then swallowed in the drinking-water by another victim; and so the circle of disease is completed. Another and a very curious fact regarding the filaria was lately discovered; this is that it is a nocturnal parasite. During the day the filariæ lie dormant at some point in the victim’s circulation, but at night they sally forth and rove the currents of the blood the night long.—*Boston Journal Chemistry*.

Circulation in the Coronary Artery.—

We observe a statement in some of our exchange journals to